

Gazette Supplement, June 10, 1885.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Via Sydney and Auckland. Per steamer City of Sydney.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

LONDON, May 25.—Perkins, the sculler has challenged Messenger, of Sydney, to row a match. Wallace Ross has expressed surprise that Beach has not replied to the challenge sent him some time ago.

LONDON, May 25.—Sir Arthur Elihu Havelock, C. M. G., will probably succeed Sir G. W. Des Vaux as Governor of Fiji; and Mr. J. H. Thurston, at present Colonial Secretary, will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

PARIS, May 25.—A conflict occurred to-day at the funeral of Victor Hugo in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, between the Communists and the police. In the melee one Communist was killed and many wounded. Thirty arrests were made.

OTTAWA, May 25.—The recent successes of the troops under General Middleton have had the effect of completely cowering the rebel insurgents, and the Indian tribes are suing for peace.

LONDON, May 25.—It is reported at St. Petersburg that the friendly Arabs are joining Osman Digna.

Before the Sydney troops left Suakin, an address was received from Her Majesty, thanking them heartily for their services and wishing them a safe voyage.

LONDON, May 25.—Admiral Horsey has been appointed to the command of the fleet of fifteen iron clads, which it is intended to assemble at Portland shortly.

LONDON, May 25.—The temporary discussions which existed in the Cabinet in regard to Irish legislation have been smoothed over. Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Joseph Chamberlain insisting on the renewal of the Prevention of Crimes Act in Ireland being for one year only.

The Queen has come to her beloved Balmoral to spend her birthday.

LONDON, May 25.—The Government scheme for setting the Nile cashiers upon colonial lands in New Zealand has been deferred for the present. Replying to a letter from a gentleman in Auckland, the Premier stated that owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in Great Britain, consequent on the war rumors, no further steps would be taken until after the meeting of Parliament.

PARIS, May 25.—The committee appointed for the purpose of investigating M. Jules Ferry, the French ex-Premier, have declined to do so.

LONDON, May 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for the War Department, announced in reply to a question that Her Majesty's Government did not deem it fit at the present juncture to explain the reasons why the Guards had been destined to Alexandria to await orders.

Lord Hartington added that the massing of the troops recently employed in the Sudan, with a view to their being available for service elsewhere was being continued.

Mr. Gladstone informed the House that negotiations had been carried on with the Khedive Feris for the Turkish occupation of Suakin; but that no other Power had been invited to occupy that place.

SEATTLE, May 25.—The withdrawal of troops from this point is being rapidly proceeded with. Three regiments of infantry leave at once for Cairo, and the guards are to embark without delay for Alexandria three to await orders.

BERLIN, May 25.—His Majesty the Emperor has granted to the German West Guinea Company, by charter, the recently-acquired territory of Wilhelmshafen, in Northern New Guinea, and the adjacent islands have also been ceded to the Company, which is to be empowered to establish a state judicial system subject to the supremacy of Germany.

CAIRO, May 25.—The representatives of France, Germany, Russia and Austria, have lodged a formal protest on behalf of their respective Governments against a reduction in the rate of interest on a portion of the Egyptian debt, and it is understood that the decree authorizing the reduction of coupons will be withdrawn in consequence.

PARIS, May 25.—Cholera has again made its appearance in the South of France, two deaths being reported to-day from Marseilles.

LONDON, May 25.—Captain Dudley and Stephens, the mate of the yacht *Thetis*, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on December 19, for having killed Richard Parker, have now been released.

LONDON, May 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone announced that the question of the proposed Irish Land Purchase Bill would be reconsidered by Government after Whitsuntide.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Indians in Canada are torturing the prisoners taken captive by them.

SEZ, May 25.—The *Republique-Egyptienne* has again commenced publication.

LONDON, May 25.—The sugar market is excited, owing to the publication of crop statistics showing that according to estimate the world's crop will be 425,000 to 430,000 tons less this season than last year. The telegrams also state that sugar has risen 5 per cent since December last. Telegraphic advices from Java also show an excited feeling in the market there, and prices are stated to be 25 per cent higher in Batavia.

NEW YORK, May 25.—News has been received of a severe cyclone which occurred at Madagascar 25th February last. Great damage was done to the shipping, no less than twelve vessels being destroyed.

It is believed that Germany is willing to sell her interests in the Western Pacific.

Mr. Wilfred Powell has been appointed British Consul at the Navigator Islands (Samoa.)

LONDON, May 25.—China has rejected three of the French demands contained in the proposed peace treaty.

BELTUS, May 25.—The Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold. His Majesty's condition is causing great uneasiness at Court.

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. Gladstone, in a speech in the House of Commons yesterday, foreboded the close of his political career. The Prime Minister will be 75 years old next December—the age at which he insisted upon the withdrawal of Earl Russell from active political life—and he has been continuously in Parliament for 55 years. Although the world of to-day is ruled by old men, even so strong a constitution as that possessed by Mr. Gladstone cannot stand the rack of directing the affairs of the Empire, and he must soon retire into the well-earned repose of private life. He will probably fight the elections with his party in the autumn, and then give place to the Marquis of Hartington. Let us hope that he will not wear

a distinguished career and bury a great name by accepting a peerage.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 25.—General Sir Donald Stewart has arrived at Herat, and met with a warm welcome from the natives. The Boundary Commission now quartered on the hills of Herat are occupied in surveying the surrounding districts.

According to the *Lancet*, the agreement entered into between Great Britain and Russia is only a truce to allow both nations to complete their preparations.

Already about 25,000,000 have been spent in British war preparations. Other five millions are to be spent on Indian frontier defenses.

LONDON, May 25.—The Standard states that Russia claims Gherak, a town about 110 miles from Peshawar, in a northerly direction. She also objects to England fortifying Herat, and requires that the Afghan frontier shall remain unfortified. The Ameer has sent a heavy battery of artillery to Herat.

LONDON, May 25.—It is believed that the detention of the Guards for orders at Alexandria is in some way connected with the negotiations now in progress between England and Russia on the Afghan frontier question. It is understood that the New South Wales contingent will not proceed direct to Australia, but that the transport will call at Aden to receive any further orders that may be necessary.

LONDON, May 25.—The *Standard* of to-day, referring to the Afghan question, states that several new claims have been advanced by Russia to points in the disputed territory.

LONDON, May 25.—The Ameer of Afghanistan is in a depressed state, and seems disposed to buy off Russia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 25th claims that any hint has occurred in the negotiations between England and Russia on the Afghan question.

LONDON, May 25.—Russia claims to be permitted to locate a diplomatic agent at Kabul.

The Russian generals stationed in the vicinity of the Afghan frontier are hustling upon the retention of the Zaidak Pass.

COLONIAL.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—One of the most disastrous gas accidents which has occurred for some time took place shortly before seven o'clock last evening, at the Meent Ede railway station, when Mr. Waterhouse Nicholson, a young man of about 20 years of age, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—Yesterday was celebrated the 66th anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The day broke cloudy and threatening, but ultimately cleared up, so that the holiday was not spoiled. The various places of business were closed, bunting flying from the flag-staffs of the different banking and mercantile establishments, and the shipping in port bedecked with bunting.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—The Orient Company's Austral arrived to-day from England, after the fastest passage on record.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—The whaling barque *Batholomew Goodwin*, which left port on Saturday night, was caught up at North Head until this morning, when she resumed her voyage for New Bedford. Off the red buoy in Bangtong Channel she took the ground, but soon got off, and cleared 17 miles about noon.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—Sir George Grey has addressed a very eloquent letter to the King of Samoa, in reply to the request received from that group soliciting advice and assistance for the disruption of chiefs who meditated coming over to advance annexation. Sir George assures the King that he will advise and act with any disposition that may be sent to him, and in compliance with their wishes, deal with them as a father with his children. If necessary, they shall be cared for in my own house. He then reviews the reasons that induced him to introduce the Confederation and Annexation Act which passed the House of Representatives in 1885, and he points out that "this Act virtually affirmed that the people of all such islands were free men, who had the undoubted right of disposing of their own future. The machinery provided to accomplish this object plainly showed that New Zealand would not recognize the forcible seizure of any island or islands, or parts thereof, as a legitimate or just proceeding."

Sir Julius Vogel, on behalf of the Premier, has signed a memorandum by the New Zealand Ministry on the proposed Imperial Act for constituting an Australian Federal Council.

The Parliament of New Zealand is to be called together for the dispatch of business on the 11th of June next.

STOCK, May 25.—Nell Matterson and Charles Messenger are in active training for their match over the champion course on May 26th, and Thomas Clifford will join them in a few days, as he is going to have a fortnight, just to keep himself in good order for any event that may arise.

Thomas Clifford, through Alderman J. D. Young, has issued a challenge to row any one in Australia over the Champion Course (except Beach and Laycock), for any reasonable amount from £100 upwards. Is anyone coming from a distance he will allow a fair amount for expenses.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—W. H. Leander Maxwell, charged with the commission of the St. Louis murder, will be brought up at the Police Court again to-morrow, when a further remand will be applied for. The authorities have not received any intimation yet of the dispatch of a police officer from San Francisco.

SENEGAL, May 25.—The drought still continues, and great inconvenience is experienced in the district in consequence of the scarcity of water. In the country districts rain is badly needed.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—The French authorities stopped recruiting in the New Hebrides group pending the decision of the French Government, who, it is said, intend to take the labor traffic into their hands. It would seem that the natives are getting very shy of going away from their homes at all, as two vessels which were recruiting when the *Confiance* was there—one for Samoa and the other for Honolulu—had been unable to get a single recruit.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—The mail steamer *City of Sydney*, with £7,500 in specie on board, sailed for this port from Sydney yesterday afternoon. There is no difficulty with the *Seamen's Union* this time.

DUNEDIN, May 25.—Dunedin Board of Education has fixed 200 cubic feet as the minimum allowance of space for each child.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—By the arrival of the schooner *Fleurbaey* from Samoa, we learn that King Matiaua has declared war against the rebel chief Tamausa, and intends to make a sortie

against the latter at Port Alifanua. Mr. Churchward has been promoted to the position of Consul on account of services rendered. D. H. McKean and company are actively engaged in establishing a large business at Samoa. Their representative, Mr. D. H. Munro, has been there, and returned by the *Fleurbaey* after making all necessary arrangements. This spirited venture of an Auckland firm is said to be highly appreciated by the natives.

A telegram from Wellington says it is understood that the police there are about to institute proceedings under the Gaming and Lotteries Act against the promoters of racing sweeps and consultations.

New Zealand agrees to the omission of clause 31 in the Federation Bill on condition that the compromise suggested by the Hon. S. W. Griffiths, Premier of Queensland, is accepted.

It is reported that the Hon. Alex. Stuart (Premier of New South Wales), the Hon. W. B. Dalley (Attorney-General of New South Wales), and the Hon. Edmund Barton (speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the same colony), will be created K. C. M. G. and that Colonel J. S. Richardson, commanding the New South Wales contingent, will be made a Commander of the Bath.

The Victorian loan is now quoted at a premium of two and a quarter per cent.

AMSTERDAM, May 25.—Mauritius advices are to hand to April 30th. Messrs Ireland, Fraser and Co. report of the sugar market as follows:—Crop accounts are favourable, owing to the fine weather. The market is firm and steady. The month's clearance of sugar is 100,000 tons for Christmas, and 200 tons for December, while the engagements include 300 tons for January and 300 tons for Wellington. Freight to New Zealand are 2s 6d to 3s 2d per ton, with a few vessels at 3s 6d. Exchange is 1s 10d to 1s 11d per pound. The stock of sugar in hand is 25,000 tons. The exports to New Zealand this season amount to 8,000 tons.

NEW ZEALAND, May 25.—The largest fire which has taken place here for years occurred shortly after one o'clock this morning in the block of buildings of which Courtney's Auction Mart forms the centre, and in the shop connected with which the fire is supposed to have commenced.

An outbreak of fire occurred shortly after 6 a.m. on Saturday, May 10, in the large three-story cement building at the corner of Lorne and Rutland streets used by Messrs Garlick and Cranwell as a furniture factory. The total loss was found to amount to £2,400, as per statement made up by the firm. Of this only £1,000 is covered by insurance, so that the net loss is considerable.

An extensive burglary was perpetrated on Sunday, May 10, Goodson's Arcade in Queen-street being entered late at night or early in the morning, and goods to the value upwards of £200 taken.

The brigantine *Nightingale*, arrived at Sydney on May 3 from Auckland, waterlogged, in charge of five seamen. The vessel was abandoned 30 miles from Sydney, but these five seamen, who were together in one boat, returned to the vessel, and succeeded in bringing her to port.

McDonald Hydraulic Pressure Regulator.

Dr. J. Mott Smith has kindly forwarded the following account of the McDonald Hydraulic Pressure Regulator. The remarks were made at the regular meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, April 10th. The paper was read by Mr. Dymond who said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—In accordance with your request, I have prepared some more specific notes concerning the McDonald hydraulic pressure regulator for cane mills, concerning which I made a few remarks at our December meeting.

While this device has met with general favor among our planters, I believe its great merits yet scarcely appreciated. Its capacity for improving the work of the most ordinary cane mill becomes so obvious after a careful study of the case, that we are led to wonder why the device was not sooner discovered.

A few leading points in the expression of the case from sugar cane were to be indicated:

1. The limit of the Capacity of a cane mill must be the capacity of the engine under the steam pressure used, the momentum of the fly-wheel, the strength of the gearing and mill bearings and the diameter of the roller shafts.

2. The usual pressure exerted by the mill is all that should be exerted by it, a proper regard being had for such contingencies of breakage as experience would probably find any excess of pressure.

3. The ordinary steam engine depends entirely upon the momentum of its fly-wheel for the power to pass the dead centres.

4. The capacity of the fly-wheel is dependent upon the weight of the rim and its speed, and if at the top and bottom centres it acquires just enough speed to enable it to pass the dead centres, the action of the engine would be irregular, and hence an excess of capacity in the fly-wheel is found necessary to induce regularity of motion.

From these data we may then conclude that an engine built to exert any hundred horse-power must exert that power when it passes the dead centres, and that when it passes the top and bottom centres it gets impulses above the one hundred horse-power then using, and if brought to a sudden halt on the top or bottom centre, there would be exerted at least two hundred horse-power, and with ordinary heavy fly-wheels, and hence, lies the fertile cause of cane mill breakages. A mill built for one hundred horse-power is called upon to resist strains of two hundred to four hundred horse-power, and it naturally gives way.

The late Mr. Longmire, one of the most accomplished sugar-house engineers we have ever had in this State, proposed, as a remedy for this, that our cane mill engine should have double or triple cylinders, and cranks and no fly-wheels, and then the capacity of the cane mill to resist strains could be calculated and never exceeded. This proposed remedy would certainly have been effective, but its considerable cost, the necessity for a new outfit, etc., prevented its application, and our planters generally followed the old method, and ruinous breakages of machinery occurred every season; and still the expression of cane juice with single mills fell under sixty per cent., and with double mills under seventy per cent.

During all this time the question of slow running and fast running mills excited considerable discussion, and the conclusion seemed to be arrived at, that with a given pressure the slower the speed the greater the per centage of extraction, but there became evident also the following conclusion, viz: That with a given pressure the thinner the feed the greater the per centage of extraction. Here were embarrassing conclusions. Slow speed giving better extraction than fast speed, the cane planter slowed his mill down, but found no improvement in the extraction, and doubted the accuracy of the theory, overlooking the fact that to accomplish his usual quantity of work he had in-

creased the feed of cane in thickness, and a given pressure applied to a thick body of cane cannot extract as much juice from them in proportion as would the same pressure applied to a thinner body of cane.

To make the matter more explicit and to use figures that apply to scores of mills in use in our own State, I will say that a mill with a top roller shaft of eight inches diameter, has housing and mill gearing to correspond, and will readily exert a pressure of 100 tons with entire safety to the mills and gearing. This mill will grind a feed of cane 2 inches thick, 4 inches thick or 6 inches thick. If it be a 36 inch mill turning three revolutions per minute, the surface movement will be about 204 feet per minute. At this speed 100 tons pressure will do but poor work on a feed six inches thick. It will do fair work on a feed four inches thick. It will do excellent work on a feed two inches thick. Experience has thus led us toward a regular thin feed for the best results, with a given pressure, and this conclusion has perhaps led to another, and that is, that a thin feed with rapid speed will give better extraction than a thick feed with slow speed, the pressure in each case being the same. Those planters who got a good extraction only when they carried a heavy feed, find that their mills are not so adjusted as to allow them to exert the same pressure on a thin feed, and herein lies the cause of many mistakes concerning juice extraction.

If we start, then, with the proposition that we should in no case tax the strength of our cane mills beyond their probable capacity, and, to continue our illustration, if that be limited to 100 tons, we should then determine how thick a feed the mill will successfully crush under this strain.

Without claiming to be exact, I should estimate such a mill, with a surface speed of, say twenty feet per minute, with an even feed three inches thick, to grind 100 tons of cane per day of twenty-four hours, extracting about sixty per cent., of juice, if a single mill, or seventy per cent., if a double mill, with 100 tons pressure on each mill.

If this 100 tons pressure could be applied to each single cane, of course a much higher extraction would be reached, but as we want working data, I have assumed the three-inch feed, and speed of twenty feet per minute. To properly grind a feed of cane as thin as this it is usual to have the rollers screwed up into iron, the spring of the mill bolts then allowing space enough for the passage of the bagasse.

Under these conditions first-class work is done, but experience has shown the practical impossibility of maintaining a uniform feed. With a less feed than the standard the spring of the mill bolts allows too much space, and bad work is done. With more feed than the standard, the engine stops, or the gearing or the mill breaks, or the work is done under petrifactory conditions that we are all striving to avoid.

For the poor results of too thin a feed there has heretofore been no remedy, except the use of heavier and more rigid mills, in which there could be but little if any spring of the bolts. This seemed an expensive remedy to apply where but little work was to be done, and where economy in the outfit was essential.

For the disasters resulting from too thick a feed there has heretofore been no remedy, except to increase the strength of each part when broken. This increased strength gives increased confidence, and finally the feed is increased, and the chapter of disasters is again repeated; and this has gone on from year to year until now we feel we can no longer endure it.

Very few persons appreciate the enormous strain upon a cane mill by an excessive feed. It must be crushed, ground to powder and go through, or the mill must stop or break. Even for ordinary work our cane mills must have double the strength ordinarily used, and they frequently have three or four times the strength ordinarily used, and yet give way when suddenly loaded by an excess of feed.

If all this strength, unused except in the emergency of excessive feeding, could be constantly applied to the extraction of cane juice, we should enormously increase that extraction; and herein develops the merit of the McDonald hydraulic pressure regulator. Having determined just what pressure you think your gearing and mill will safely stand, your top roller is loaded with that weight, and there it remains constantly. If there be no feed in the mill the one hundred tons or more hang on to the bolts all the time and maintain the tension, taking up all of the spring in the bolts, and the less the feed the better the bagasse. If but one cane goes through, the one hundred or more tons of pressure are concentrated on it. The larger the feed the less good is the bagasse, because you are exerting thereon your standard pressure of, say 100 tons, and now you begin to insist on no excess of feed, but to countenance occasional deficiencies in feed, as the thin spots give the highest extraction.

Surely this is a revolution in our industry. Heretofore to apply one hundred tons pressure we had to have strength up to three hundred or four hundred tons; and, fearing breakage, we applied not over sixty or seventy-five tons pressure most of the time; a thinner feed, through a rigid opening, of course, developing less pressure. Now, when we want to apply one hundred tons pressure, it is there all the time—never less, be the feed ever so thin, and never greater, no matter how thick the feed may be, for the device works easily, and the thicker feed simply opens the rolls and passes through with no more strain than with the thin feed.

I believe there is not a cane mill in Louisiana, except those now using the hydraulic device, that does not, at some time every day in the grinding season, stand double its ordinary strain. If they have, then, this double strength lying ready for emergencies, why not do away with the emergencies and use the double strength all the time? You can then double the average pressure exerted by every cane mill in Louisiana. An old cane mill, with the hydraulic device, is better than a somewhat larger new one without it. It will give a higher percentage of extraction. Whatever capacity or strength the cane mill has is utilized all the time. There are no periods of light pressure, of light work, and none of the noticeable results is the increased consumption of fuel at the mill boilers, required by the increased work of the mill.

For some ten years past I have used a double mill, and in previous years never exceeded sixty-eight per cent. average extraction for an entire campaign. During the season recently ended, I ground over 30,000 tons of cane, and obtained an average extraction a shade above seventy-two per cent., thus showing a gain of about six per cent., over the best previous results, and equal on 20,000 tons of cane to 1,200 tons additional. I believe this gain resulted from the use of the hydraulic device.

EXCHANGE ON CHINA!
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO DRAW ON THE
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong.
BISHOP & CO. 1885.

Wines are subject to the following reductions, viz: One cent a day for watering, and 8 cents a day for groceries and vegetables. These

W used to Kingsbury M. Jarvis, on the 30th January last, by the Minister of the Interior, under the laws of this Kingdom, for a Gas and Cold Water Company, to be taken with all persons against an infir-

Importers and Dealers in
Ales, Wines and Spirits

Stamped Envelopes
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

THE UNDERSIGNED
received per Any T
amount of these colom